New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.—NO. 1491. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Grand Republican Ratification Meeting in Brooklyn.

KINGS COUNTY AROUSED.

SEVEN THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT.

Speeches by Rev. J. J. Berry, Hon. Lollin Sanford, Hon. S. R. Andrews, and others.

There was a very large and enthusiastic gathering of the people of Kings County in and around the City Hall Park last evening, in response to the following

CALL:

The Republican Electors of Kings County and all others in favor of the freedom of debate in our National Councils, and the admission of Kansas with her present free Constitution, and opposed to the extension of Slavery, and to the present imbecile, tyrannical and unpatriotic Administration, and in favor of the principles adopted by the People's Convention at Philadelphia, June 17, are requested to meet in the City Hall Park on Friday evening, June 27, to ratify the nomination of

FREMONT and DAYTON.

Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. Lyman Trumbull,
Hon. Abijah Mann, Hon. H. J. Raymond,
Wm. Baxter, Esq., Gen. James W. Nye,

and other distinguished speakers, have been invited to address the meeting. By order of the Republican General Committee.

JOHN G. BERGEN, Chairman,
S. ALEXANDER SMITH, } Secretaries.
WM. FORT, }

A very large platform had been constructed in front of the City Hall steps, and another near the lower end of the Park, for the accommodation of speakers and reporters; but if there had been three more, and three times as many speakers, each would have had larger audiences than could have heard distinctly what they had to say. The Park was literally crammed, and Fulton-street on one side, and Court-street on the other, were filled with those who desired to take part in the ratification of the doings of the Republican National Convention; and all were in a high degree enthusiastic.

Soon after 8 o'clock, Hon. ABIJAH MANN, Jr., called the meeting in front of the main stand to order, and nominated Hon. A. J. BERRY for President. The nomination was well received, and Mr. BERRY was appointed unanimously. Mr. WILLIAM HUNT then read a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, and when they had been appointed the organization was as follows:

President—Hon. A. J. BERRY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Wards.	Wards.
1.—Samuel Fish.	9.—Thos. S. Jones.
James S. Clarke.	Wessels S. Smith.
2.—R. R. Morris.	10.—Edward E. Lambert.
Richard Bradley.	Richard E. Manning.
3.—R. D. Richardson.	11.—William Arens.
Jeremiah C. Vanderveer.	Henry Jenkins.
4.—James Slater.	12.—Wm. Wall.
John Carnley.	Geo. Sicard.
5.—Geo. Carroll.	13.—Wm. Weeks.
Thomas Cornell.	Ry or Evans.
6.—Jos. Cummings.	14.—Dan'l Slamyn.
Wm. Kyle.	Richard Hunting.
7.—Wm. Kyle.	15.—Watson Creamer.
Henry Clausen.	Henry Clausen.
8.—Andrew Porter.	17.—Laurence Perry.
Henry Kelly.	Chas. E. Billiard.
Geo. Wilson.	18.—Samuel M. Mackie.
9.—Jas. Kelly.	Wm. Wilson.
Henry C. Anderson.	19.—Burton M. Warren.
	Frederick Palmer.

Vice-Presidents—Jeremiah Van Brunt, Timothy Mumford, Stephen C. Thomas, Andrew Mercein, Thomas Pearsall, Charles Christopher Cornell, Richard Jacobus, Jacobus A. Vanderpoel, Jacob Sanders, Peter Kapelyea.

SECRETARIES.

Benjamin V. Abbott,	S. T. Hilt,
Walter Bleecker,	Frederick Sherwood,
Wm. Hunter,	E. C. Medlar,
Joshua B. Gribbin,	Julius Brainard,
John Brook,	Peter Rongy.

When the organization had been completed, and the band in attendance had played a patriotic air, the President came forward and spoke in substance as follows:

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

In consequence of the confusion which was perceptible on the stand, it was impossible for the reporters to hear much of what was said. The President was understood to commence by tendering his thanks to the audience for the favor they had shown him in selecting him to preside over so large a concourse of men, brought together by a common interest in the most important question of the day. He thanked them sincerely for the opportunity thus afforded to him of expressing his opinions on the subject concerning which every citizen felt it a duty to take a position. He stood there in common with many others for the purpose of sustaining that Democracy which JEFFERSON inaugurated. He stood there as the advocate of that Democracy which had been disgraced and defiled by those who retained its name and pretended to labor for its perpetuation. [Cheers.] He was there to sustain principles that required no dark lanthorn to illuminate them—principles openly declared and worthy of the most cordial support. [Applause.] It might be said by some of the following citizens that he was a traitor to his party [cries of not no!] but he defied them to bring a single man who owned any time he had ever deviated from correct principles, [cries of "That's so"] He had met with them to sustain freedom of speech; and freedom of the press, [applause] and civil and religious liberty. [Cheers.] It appeared to him as if it were but yesterday that he stood as a candidate for an office to which he was elected by the then Democratic Party. From that office he believed he had retired without a blemish. Nevertheless he had been denounced concerning the principles of that party. In Kings County he had had an opportunity of speaking and of explaining the principles and acts of that party, and he had defied himself that they were any thing but the true democracy of the earlier days. [Cheers.] And the applause of his hearers satisfied him that many others had arrived at the same conclusion. [Applause and cries of "There are."] After speaking generally of the principles and objects of the Republican Party, he concluded by expressing his belief that there was not a man in all that vast assembly who would not sustain them. A remark which elicited three hearty cheers.

After remarks by the band, the President stated that the next business in order would be the report of the delegation to the Philadelphia Convention, which would be read by

HON. ROSLIN SANFORD.

Mr. SANFORD came forward while the audience were cheering the announcement of his presence, and when quiet had been restored he presented a comprehensive statement of the doings of the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, which was frequently interrupted by applause, and when he had concluded the report was adopted unanimously.

At this point of the proceedings, the several Ward Clubs entered the Park with banners, designating the different Wards to which the belonged, as follows:

FIRST WARD
FREMONT ASSOCIATION.
"Go it, Sumter."

When the Clubs had taken their positions, Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY came forward and read the following:

1. *Resolved*, That we cordially approve the principles expressed in the resolutions of the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, and in the sentiments of those patriotic men who have come out and joined us in the work of freedom, and to the power of the Government under the Constitution, throughout the country, now in the enthusiastic and successful progress.

2. *Resolved*, That we welcome the nominations of JOHN C. FREMONT and WILLIAM L. DAYTON, as the standard-bearers of the Republican party, and will give to them our hearty support.

3. *Resolved*, That we denounce the Ostend manifesto, the Kansas Bill, and the unnecessary and unjustifiable repeal of the Missouri Compromise, its authors, advocates and abettors, both at the North and the South, and of the outrages sanctioned by the Administration at Washington, and its adherents in Kansas and Washington, in furtherance of that nefarious scheme, and we pledge to these resolutions our undivided and earnest support.

4. *Resolved*, That the recognition by a great political party of the atrocious conduct of the Border Ruffians of one of those conspirators against the peace, not of this country only, but of the world, alleged as his election was, by the assertion to power of his fellow conspirators who were chiefly instrumental in procuring that result, should fill the minds of all good men with indignation and alarm, and should be regarded as fatal to the unity and stability of the Union.

5. *Resolved*, That while in the cold calculations of the party which worked and intrigued Administration into power, by the Cincinnati Convention and Platform, we recognize a great defeat of the principles of Freedom, we regard it as a victory gained for the cause of Liberty, which can never be lost, and which will ultimately prevail, and we do not accept that it is the intention of the Democratic Party to perpetuate their power by a system of coercion and fraud, to be carried on as it has been with the aid of the Presidential Patronage.

6. *Resolved*, That it is the unalterable purpose of the Republican party to preserve and defend the Constitution alike against external enemies and treacherous friends; with unshaken confidence, to stand to the last by the Union of these States, to prevent the establishment of hereditary power, to oppose and resist all schemes to disunite them, and to transmit to posterity, [Renewed laughter and cheers.] But he (Mr. ANDREWS) found himself most unhappily situated in treating this branch of the subject, his remarks having all a political bearing. [Laughter.] That, certainly, was far from his purpose on so grave an occasion as this. They had met, not to praise Cæsar, but to bury him. [Laughter.] And so, (the speaker,) in his own humble degree, might be supposed to be preaching JAMES BUCHANAN'S funeral sermon, but they would interrupt him with three solemn shouts of laughter and applause. [There were some remarks made which Mr. BUCHANAN'S name was connected that deserved attention. Who was the Secretary of State who claimed 54° 40' or fight, and then had to back down to 49° and think? Under what Administration, and who formed part of it, was it, that a pass was given to SANTA ANA, the most active enemy that this country ever had during the Mexican war? It was under POLK'S Administration, and BUCHANAN part of it. Were SCOTT and FREMONT were contending against the enemy, POLK and BUCHANAN were giving him aid and security.) They (the Republican Party) had a standard bearer who was in every way worthy of their efforts and suffrages. The first COLUMBUS discovered these shores. The second Columbus of the Plains had conquered a new country, and his discoveries had been second only in importance to those of the first. He had scaled the Rocky Mountains, but it was for us to place him on an eminence still more glorious than he had already attained. (Cheers.) FREMONT had planted the standard of our country higher than it had ever been planted before. Our standard, as citizens of the State of New-York, was *Excelsior*, still higher! And it would be for him to place it; not upon a physical eminence, but upon a moral eminence, from which all the nations of the earth should see it, and bow down before it. [Cries of "Good, good," and cheers.] The flag which Col. FREMONT bore—the flag which was the companion of his perils, and which witnessed his trials and his triumphs, was here, and would now be unfurled.

[The veritable flag with which FREMONT made his entry into California, was now spread in front of the platform, amid tumultuous and prolonged cheering, during which the speaker retired.]

Mr. HASKINS was the next speaker. He said there had been many political questions agitated in the country, and this was not the first time he had engaged himself in such agitations. But never before was there a time when his heart was so enlisted in any cause as in the present contest. Never was there a time when a political party was so unanimous, so numerous, and so hearty in their action. It was not a question of dollars and cents, of this party or of that party. It was a question of liberty. Our opponents tell us that we are engaged in the cause of Abolitionism. It is not so. We are not all Abolitionists here. Abolitionism alone could never call together such a meeting as this. Our design is to keep Slavery within its present limits, and to prevent it from extending into territory where it does not exist. If we are aroused now, it is because the South has thrown a firebrand among us. What is the remedy? To have no more compromises with them. We must not be cheated twice. Only a fool can be cheated the second time. If you know a man will cheat you, you will take care not to make a second bargain with him. The Democratic Party reminded him of a play that he had seen, in which the principal actor can see nothing in anything. He visited the Tower of London,—there was nothing in that. He visited the Louvre at Paris,—there was nothing in that. And Rome—there was nothing in that. And he looked in to the crater of Vesuvius,—there was nothing in that, in the Democratic Party, talking of the mighty revolution which is now overspreading the country, tell us there is nothing in that. But let them wait a little while, and they will find there is a great deal in it, for before we have done with them, we shall bury them deeper than the ruins of Pompeii.

Loud cries were raised for BUCHER, who was not present. Alderman HUNTLEY was then introduced to the meeting. He denied that the Republican was a sectional party. It never had been, and never would be sectional. The South taxed them with violating the rights of the Southern States. They had not done so, and if they had it would have been no more than a retaliation for the conduct of the South, which had broken a solemn pledge made with the North, that Slavery should never be sought to be introduced into new territory. The South now seeks to keep you and your children forever out of Kansas, for you know that you cannot work with slaves. ["Never, never."] Our nigger worshippers, as they are called, will only work with free people. And as working men themselves, they do not desire any close alliance with those who will not clean their own boots, or make their own clothes, or do any needful thing for themselves, but who rely entirely on Slave labor, and who even have to rend their sons to the North to be educated. Would to God we could keep them here, and make them such as we are ourselves. And these are the men who are going to subdue and subjugate us. They do not understand the difference between us and them. We do not murder schoolmasters and break the heads of men of learning. Those are luxuries peculiar to Southerners, who wish now to place us under their dominion.

THOS. H. ROMAIN was the next speaker. He did not appear until after cries for "BROOKS" had been raised for several minutes. When at last he arose to speak, he said that he had read in naval books that when a ship had lost her masts and her men, the cry was "Bouch her." He was certain that the cry for BROOKS to right did not argue that the Republican ship was for a less time. He passed a severe review on the PIERCE Administration, and said that BUCHANAN if elected would be no better than PIERCE, and denounced all the present leaders of the Democratic Party, DOUGLAS, ATCHISON, QUITMAN, BROOKS, and the rest of them, as a "cohort of political cannibals," as BENTON had rightly styled them. To rid ourselves of them, there was only one course to choose, and that was to vote for FREMONT; the contest lay between BUCHANAN and Mr. FREMONT, for he would not mention Mr. FILLMORE, as he did not think he was in the case at all. We all know what FREMONT had done; but BUCHANAN was principally noted for the Ostend manifesto, which was the most dangerous and atrocious document in the history of the country.

After a few remarks from Mr. BRIGGS, of Ohio, the meeting gave several hearty cheers for the Fremont ticket and then dispersed. Shortly before this dispersion, some Fillmorite, who had been wilfully disturbing the meeting, were arrested by the police and taken to the Station.

AT THE SECOND STAND.

The crowd was so great by 8½ o'clock, that not one half could hear the speakers at the first stand, and accordingly a second meeting was organized.

On motion of WM. PERT, Esq; I. W. KNAPP, Esq., was called to preside, and after a few remarks, introduced Mr. STEARNS, of Brooklyn, who was followed by Ald. R. H. HUNTLEY, GEORGE KIMBALL, of Flatlands; HENRY R. PEARSON, WM. PERT, S. S. BROAD, WM. H. GALE, Mr. FULLER, of New-York; GEO. H. ANDREWS, and others.

At the commencement of this meeting a few Buchanan and Fillmore men secured a position near the stand, and attempted to interrupt the speakers by continually cheering for FILLMORE and BUCHANAN. They kept it up until the Chief of Police, with a posse of the First District Police, appeared and arrested a few of the leaders, after which there was no further disturbance.

The remarks of the speakers—some of whom announced that they had acted heretofore with the Fillmore Party—were well received, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

Mr. GALE during his remarks, displayed the flag placed at the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains by Col. FREMONT, and it was several minutes before the speaker was able to proceed. Cheer upon cheer filled the air.

At about 11 o'clock the meeting here adjourned with three cheers for FREMONT and Victory.

☞ A meeting of the Free-Soil organization of 1848, in Jersey City, was held last night, at Iroquois Hall, to take action in reference to the Fall campaign. The Association was dissolved, and immediately reorganized as a Republican Club, for the purpose of supporting FREMONT and DAYTON. A Committee was appointed to make arrangements for a ratification meeting.

☞ The Republicans of Vermont will meet in State Convention at White River Junction, on Wednesday next, for the nomination of State officers, &c.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—A grand dramatic gala night takes place here this evening. It is given for the benefit of a very worth widow lady, who in her more prosperous days extended very many acts of kindness to the profession. All the principal artists now in the City have volunteered for the occasion, and the evening's entertainment will be undoubtedly of the best. Mr. BURTON, Mr. GEORGE JORDAN, Mr. WALCOT, Miss RAYMOND, Mad. LOVARNY, Miss ROSALIE DURAND, Mrs. LEDERNIER are among the volunteers.

☞ Mr. MATTHEW, late English Consul at Philadelphia, left for England, in the *City of Baltimore*, on Wednesday afternoon.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.

Capt. Ditchett, of the Fourth Ward Police, yesterday arrested Martin Mahon, on a warrant charging him with forgery.

It appears that in May last a check on the Mercantile Bank, in favor of D. K. Martin or order, and purporting to be drawn by Frederick Hudson, of the *Herald*, was inclosed in a note and directed to Mr. Brady, the daguerreotypist, with a request that it might be cashed, as a matter of accommodation, to "D. K. Martin, Assistant Editor of the *Herald*." This note was delivered by a boy. Mr. Brady not being in when the note arrived, it was opened and read by his assistant, who, recognizing the name of Mr. Hudson, and believing the matter correct, cashed the check. It was subsequently ascertained that the check was a forgery, and that no such person as D. K. Martin was in the employ of the *Herald*.

One EDWARD CASSIDY deposed to Justice CORNOTTY, before whom the accused was brought, that some time in May he saw Mahon filling out a check at his lodging in the Globe Hotel, and that at a later hour of the same day he saw him write a note, at Stoneall's Hotel in Fulton-street, and deliver the same to a boy with instructions to give it to Mr. Brady, and to say that it came from one of the editors of the *Herald*.

Upon these statements the accused, in default of bail, was committed to the Tombs for examination.

Miscellaneous.

GOUP DE SOLEIL.

A man named Wm. Montgomery, residing at No. 147 Mott-street, while engaged in carrying a heavy load of furniture, while engaged flagging the sidewalk in front of Sheridan and Perry streets. He soon recovered.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Coroner HILLS held an Inquest yesterday at the City Hospital upon the body of PAT. BRENNAN, who came to his death from the effect of injuries received from the upsetting of his cart, on the 20th of May last. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and aged 35 years.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

NEW PARTIES ARRESTED.

Statement of one of the Crew of the Schooner Alerte.

Negro-Capturing—Barracoon Life—Branding—Treatment on Shipboard and Consignment to Slavery.

THE GEN. PIERCE CONDEMNED.

On Thursday, BASILIO DE CUNHA REIS, of the firm FIGANIERE, REIS & Co., of this City, was arrested on a charge of being engaged in the slave-trade, in having fitted out the schooner *Alerte*, alias *Ottawa*, which sailed from this port in March last to the Coast of Africa. Mr. REIS was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000, G. J. FIGANIERE, his partner, and Geo. W. ELLSWORTH becoming his sureties. This is the schooner that was suspected of being intended as a slaver before she left New-York, and at whose secure departure it will be remembered there was such marveling and discomfit at the District-Attorney's Office. The United States Deputy Marshals had consigned to seize her, and were only waiting for her to get her clearance papers from the Custom-House; but waiving this formality, and taking advantage of a foggy night, she managed to glide off securely to sea. The affidavit upon which the above arrest was effected, was made by ANDREW WILSON, one of the crew of the *Alerte*. He has furnished our reporter with the following detailed account of his connection with the *Alerte*, and the present manner of carrying on the Slave-trade on the Coast of Africa, together with the stratagems of the owners and captains of vessels sailing from the United States, to get crews to man their vessels.

MR. WILSON'S STATEMENT.

I arrived in Boston in July, 1855, from a three years' whaling voyage; the money in which I had been paid off—as the wages of sailors generally do—soon disappeared, and I was obliged to go, again, to sea; I engaged as seaman on board the schooner *Mary E. Smith*; the Captain told me the vessel was going to Montevideo, South America; we were not many days out before I discovered that the destination of the vessel had been misrepresented to me, and that, instead of going to South America, she was bound on the coast of Africa on a Slaving expedition; I found that the same imposition had been practiced upon nearly all the crew; the second mate, among the rest, was imposed upon; the Captain tried to smooth the deception over; said he was obliged to take this course, otherwise it would be nearly impossible to make out a crew. As the best satisfaction he could offer, he promised us all good wages; this latter proffer acted as a salve to most, for the pay promised seemed fabulous in amount; the agreement with ordinary seamen was $600, to go to the coast of Africa and thence to Cuba, from which place the passage of each would be paid home; in addition to this, each was to have the privilege of taking two negroes to Cuba to sell for himself. I was not much of the New-England blood in my veins to sell myself to engage in the slave traffic; as I was situated, however, I could do nothing else but seemingly acquiesce; the second mate, I ascertained, felt as I did.

Before reaching the coast of Africa, some lumber on board was converted into a slave deck, and everything prepared for the negroes' reception. Great care was taken to keep out of the way of vessels. There were several kinds of flags on board, of different countries, to resist us was deemed most judicious. Guns and munitions for defence were on board to use in case of attack or other emergency. The *Mary Smith* headed at Cape Padron, on the coast of Africa, and immediately set about getting a cargo of slaves.

Before the entire cargo was taken on board, the second mate and myself deserted the ship and went to a slave factory, or barracoon, as it is generally called, eight miles south of Cape Padron. We here represented the cause of our desertion was cruel treatment from the Captain of the vessel we had left; the *Mary Smith* soon sailed, and it was lucky that, in the case of the mate and myself, principle overcame avarice, for the schooner, as I have since learned, was subsequently captured by a Brazilian man-of-war, off Brazil, where the Captain and crew are at present imprisoned; the barracoon where the mate and I were received, was under the charge of a Mr. Farré, who was employed as the agent of a large merchant in Lisbon, Portugal; shortly after my arrival here the mate died; I carried there two months and a half, and during this time had full opportunity to learn the manner in which the traffic in negroes is carried on.

This barracoon, like all other barracoons on the coast of Africa, was situated in a spot as little liable to observation from the sea as possible; this was to prevent the detection of the locality by cruising vessels along the coast; the barracoon was a roughly-constructed affair, and comprised two apartments, one for the negro males and the other for the women and children; each apartment was over four hundred feet long, by thirty feet wide, with a space intervening of about twenty-five feet. Each structure was raised somewhat from the ground to prevent damage from the inundations to which the land near the sea shore is liable. The sides and roofs were thatched. In the two buildings, I was told, there were sometimes one thousand negroes. The number depends upon the luck of getting in a stock, and the frequency of slavers landing on the coast. The way the negroes are obtained is by a regular system of traffic. Parties are trained to it who do nothing else, but forage the country and steal negroes. They bring them to the barracoons and receive in exchange beads, calico, brass bracelets, old muskets, or rum. The price allowed for a stout, able-bodied negro is about $8 each, and for women and children from $6 to $4, payable in goods. No children are bought less than six years of age. Such is the infatuation for strong ornaments and rum, that parents sell their own children to the slave-factors, and husbands their own wives. The negroes, during their stay at the barracoons, are kept chained in gangs of from eight to twelve. An iron clasp is placed around the neck of each negro, and chains attached to these clasps. The parties are linked together. They make the negroes work some, but keep them chained together while at work. The work they have to do, however, is trifling. At this place the nearest water was three miles off, and it was no small labor to bring the water necessary for drink. Beans, rice and maddock was the principal food given the negroes. The latter is a root that grows there, and it is made into a sort of soup. No one but a negro could eat it.

Within a day or two after being brought to the barracoon the negroes are branded. Each barracoon has its own peculiar brand mark and chooses its places for impressing the brand. The more usual place is on the right breast. Sometimes it is on one of the arms or the back, or one of the thighs. The instrument of branding is always the same—a heated iron, with the brand stamp cut in it, like a post-office stamp.

During the time I was here, I tried to get away to go to St. Paul de Loando, where I might see the American Consul; but the agent would not allow me to leave the barracoon. Although he received me kindly at first, he afterwards changed his manner. He was a very dark, sly Spaniard, and it was impossible to get his confidence. One would not think of confiding anything to him. I saw he evidently regarded me with suspicion, and I only sought to avert his anger. I knew it provoked he would as soon make way with me as he would with a negro. He went heavily armed, and while I was there, shot one negro dead for disobedience of his orders.

At the end of two months and a half time, a slave ship came to Cape Padron some eight miles above, and her Captain and some men came to the barracoon to buy a cargo of negroes. This slaver was the *Alerte* alias *New-York*. A cargo of two negroes was bargained for, the price paid, and the men; those in the boat condition were sold. For the women and children was paid from $20 to $40 each. Mr. FARRÉ arranged with Captain MIGUEL, of the *Alerte*, to have me go with the Captain. It was not at my solicitation, although I was anxious to get away. My hope was that I might get off in an English cruising vessel. As it was I did not venture to make any show of opposition, but went on board the vessel and entered upon duty as a seaman. The *Alerte* was a schooner of 180 tons, well built, and a fast sailer. The negroes were quickly stowed on board; the major part were compactly huddled in the hold. Accommodations on deck were afforded for the women and children. There was here fresh air, but the condition of those in the hold was awful. They had to lay in spoon-fashion, and were not permitted to stir out. A tolerable supply of food was afforded, but water was sparingly dealt out. The vessel directed its course to Cuba; it landed at Santa Maria, a desert island; during the passage 100 of the negroes died; the vessel was 46 days reaching this island; here they sold the negroes to parties from Cuba who were there in a vessel awaiting a cargo; some prime fellows fetched $800 each; immediately after the sale the *Alerte* was set on fire and burned; she stayed here 6 days; meanwhile the Captain went over to Trinidad to get passage to the United States for himself and crew, but as the charge for the passports was $2,500 he considered he could go without them; I learn that a great deal of money had been made out of passport-forgery, the whole matter being very ingeniously systematized for the purpose; the Captain finally arranged with the Captain of the brig Wm. Heath, to bring the crew on to New-York, all which part we landed on the 26th of May last.

Mr. WILSON, who tells the above, is detained as a witness in the Tombs. Other parties, the Captain, officers, &c., of the *Alerte*, have not yet been arrested, though warrants have been issued for their apprehension.

The Brig Sara, Pierce Captured by a Portuguese Man-of-War—Her Crew not Americans.

The following letter, received by District-Attorney McKEON from Secretary MARCY, has been in our hands some time. We have refrained from publishing it hitherto, by request, lest it should prevent some arrests that justice may require to be made:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AGENCY,
LOANDO, Monday, March 3, 1856.

SIR: On the 18th ultimo the Portuguese brig-of-war *Serra do Pillar*, under command of Capt. J. E. C. E. RAMALHO, captured as a prize an unknown brig, off Old Benguella. The following are the particulars of this circumstance, which I become me to communicate to you for your intelligence.

The brig-of-war above-mentioned on the morning of the above capture espied a sail close under the land. The *Serra do Pillar* immediately stood for her, but very soon after the land breeze failed them and both were becalmed. About two hours afterward a strong breeze sprung up. The chase then commenced with vigor to the southward.

The suspicious brig then hoisted American colors. The Portuguese brig-of-war proving a faster sailing vessel, in three hours and one half was close aboard of her; at this period the brig showing American colors kept off, and Capt. RAMALHO on board apparently tried to run the vessel on shore, but did not succeed, as the *Serra do Pillar* cut her off, and sent a boat on board of her in command of a Lieutenant. This officer wished to see the papers of the vessel to prove her nationality, as the said vessel was within the boundary lines of the Portuguese possessions. The crew of the vessel said they had no papers. With this information the Lieutenant returned to the *Serra do Pillar*, and in company with Capt. RAMALHO and a small force, boarded the suspicious vessel. Capt. RAMALHO made the same demand to see the papers, but with no further success. He then ordered the vessel's hold to be examined, and found a slave deck and every other preparation made to receive a cargo of slaves. He then acted under what authority they made bound (the American flag still hoisted) no explanation was given, but shortly afterwards it was lowered, and a Portuguese flag hoisted in its place, at which Capt. RAMALHO pronounced her his prize, and proceeded with her to this port, where they arrived at noon on the 21st ult.

On the 23d ultimo, the Prize Court was assembled for the purpose of proving whether she was a lawful prize or not. On the 24th, the Court was again in session, when I had the opportunity of being present, in company with Sir GEORGE JACKSON, H. B. M.'s Commissioner. One of the crew, a Brazilian by birth, was brought to the stand, and after going through the usual oaths, "to say nothing but the truth," he said, in answer to a number of questions put to him by the President of that body, that he and his shipmates were only shipped at New-York to go on a voyage to sea, and supposed that it was to be on a legal one, by one of the shipping-masters of that City, and that he, in company with others, embarked on board of a steamer and proceeded down the harbor and was put on board of the vessel which laid there at anchor. Shortly afterward three other persons came on board, when they weighed anchor and put to sea. These three persons proved to be the captain, mate and one passenger. He further said that the captain's name was DON BENITO DENIANE. When about ten days out, the crew were ordered down to work in the hold, to build a slave deck, and were for the first time they discovered the nature of their voyage. In answer to a question if he knew the owner or owners of the vessel, he said he did not, but supposed from what he had heard that she belonged to a company of Portuguese residing at New-York, and who are the owners of many other vessels. During the voyage every preparation was made to receive a full cargo of slaves. Only once during the passage they had occasion to hoist a flag, and then the American flag was made use of. They arrived on the coast, at the place previously described, on the 17th ult., and on the following morning a sail was discovered seaward, which proved to be the Portuguese brig *Serra do Pillar*. He can know on board of the vessel whether she left New-York with or without her papers. The witness further stated that during the passage her name was erased from her stern. He did not know her name, nor any of her crew, in consequence of none of them knowing how to read or write, and not being familiar with the English language. He said that during the voyage she was called the *Star of New-York*, but it was not her right name. He said he heard her real name was *General Pequeno*, and is my opinion the witness confounded *General Pequeno* with *General Pierce*, a vessel that has been suspected before at Rio de Janeiro, under the command of JACINTHO DENIANE, (a well known slave dealer,) who was suspected of planning a further slave-trade expedition, and a brother to this BENITO DENIANE. At Sir GEORGE JACKSON'S office, I saw a correspondence between HENRY F. HOWARD, the English Minister at Rio de Janeiro, and Mr. ANTONIO PAULINO SOUTO D'ABREU, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, dated April 11, 1854, wherein the latter informs the former that Don BENITO DENIANE in either the *Guerra* or *Prisano*, two slave vessels, had shipped a cargo of slaves at Novo Redondo, and that the said Don BENITO had long been engaged in the slave-trade. His brother, JACINTHO DENIANE was strongly suspected (as I have said before) at Rio de Janeiro, about May 18, 1854, of planning a slave expedition on board of the American brig *General Pierce*, of which he was the owner, and at that period it was the general opinion that her destination might be the Coast of Africa. Mr. HOWARD communicated this suspicion to Mr. PEASLEE, then United States Minister at Brazil, who immediately informed the commander of United States ships-of-war for their guidance. Commodore SALTER, commanding United States Squadron, received an offer from Admiral HENDERSON of the British squadron, to place at his disposal the steam vessel *Medusa*, to assist or cooperate with any United States cruiser he might detach, to watch the *General Pierce*. Commodore SALTER, wishing to frustrate any design of DENIANE, accepted the cooperation of Admiral HENDERSON. The *General Pierce* at this time was the then the subject of much attention at Rio de Janeiro, by the American, English and Brazilian officials. Another point, which makes me strongly suspect this vessel to be the *General Pierce*, is, that she answers to the description given of her, viz: That she is a full-rigged brig of about two hundred tons measurement, and that she was at New-York about the time this vessel is reported to have left there.

The Prize Court assembled again on the 27th ult., and fully condemned her as a legal prize to the *Serra do Pillar*, and her crew continued to remain in prison until their trial in the Judicial Court should take place, which, I understand, will be as soon as convenient. I do not think there are, from appearances, any true Americans among her crew, for if there had been undoubtedly they would have applied for protection, as they have had abundant opportunity for so doing. Should they apply, every exertion of this commercial agency will be used for their protection.

Trusting you will find this suitable to your request of this morning, I remain your most obedient serv't,
(Signed) AUG. ARCHER SILVA,
Acting U. S Commercial Agent.

J. W. LIVINGSTON, Esq., Com. U. S. ship *St. Louis*.

☞ The examination in the case of DA CUNHA, of the slaver, *Brennen*, did not go on yesterday, owing to the detention in a criminal case, of Mr. BRENNEN, the counsel. It will be resumed on Monday.

The Sofia Issues a Call on their own Hook.

Upon the receipt of this ultimatum, the Sofia resolved to take the responsibility, and issued the following Call for a Convention on their own hook:

And whereas, we have tendered to the State Committee of the opposite section, convened at Albany, a copy of the above Call, signed by us—leaving to them the designation of the time and place of such State Convention, and including among its purposes the nomination of State Officers—and *they have refused to unite in the same*, expressing doubts of their power to unite in a joint Call of such a Convention, and *refusing to admit the authority of the Cincinnati Convention* in the premises.

Resolved, That, not doubting our power to call such a Convention, and acknowledging the binding authority of the Cincinnati resolutions, we hereby call the Democrats of the State of New-York, friendly to the election of JAMES BUCHANAN and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, without reference to past divisions, to convene in their respective Assembly Districts, and choose one delegate, to meet at Market Hall, in the city of Syracuse, on the THIRTEENTH DAY OF JULY next, at 12 M., for the purpose of nominating an Electoral Ticket, and a Ticket for State Officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the Convention.

By order of the State Committee,
DEAN RICHMOND, Chairman.
P. CAGGER, Secretary.
ALBANY, June 20, 1856.

☞ Rev. STUART ROBINSON, of Baltimore, who was elected to a Professorship in Danville Theological Seminary, by the Old School General Assembly, at its recent session in this City, has accepted the office, and is therefore from his charge in Baltimore.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCA.

Our Relations with Great Britain.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF MR. CRAMPTON'S RECALL.

Speculations on the Retirement of Mr. Dallas.

PEACE ADDRESSES FROM LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

British Fleet Sent to America.

Execution of Palmer.

THE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.

MARKETS FIRM.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, the 14th inst., arrived at his port yesterday morning. The *Asia* brings four days later advices than the *Atlantic*, and two days later than the *Anglo Saxon* at Quebec.

There is much excitement in England respecting American affairs. The London *Times* and the *Morning Post*, both Government organs, demand, in offensive terms, the recall of Mr. DALLAS; but it is not supposed that he will be dismissed. Meantime the Liverpool and Manchester citizens have issued a peace circular, addressed to the citizens of America, and the feelings of the people seem more active, and more general in favor of peace.

Government, however, talks in a hostile tone, both PALMERSTON and CLARENDON having stated in Parliament on Friday evening that they had not then made up their minds whether Mr. DALLAS should be dismissed or not.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL has given special notice that on Monday he would move an inquiry as to what is the intention of the British Government on this question, inasmuch as the almost universal feeling of the British people is in favor of peace.

PALMER was hung on Saturday morning. He died without a struggle. He made no confession.

A highly respectable meeting has been held in London under the Presidency of the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the sufferers by the recent inundations in France, and to open subscriptions for their relief. On the platform were Lord RAVENSWORTH, Baron ROTHSCHILD, Mr. R. CURRIE, M. P., Mr. S. DUNSCOMBE, M. P., Mr. T. BARING, M. P., and several other members of Parliament, the Governor of the Bank of England, and a number of other influential gentlemen. The subscriptions amounted to nearly $5,000.

The Sultan has sent $2,000 francs, through the Turkish Ambassador at Paris, for the sufferers by the inundation. Subscriptions for the same object have been opened in every part of Piedmont.

The accounts last received from the inundated districts of France continue to be less and less distressing, as the weather in everywhere fine and the waters gradually subsiding. The districts of the Loire still suffer most; and, unfortunately, a considerable time is likely to elapse before the evil done can be remedied, as, notwithstanding all the efforts to prevent it, the waters have made an irruption into the extensive quarries near Angers.

The Emperor, according to latest accounts, was at Nantes.

The rumor of a new French loan is contradicted by the *Moniteur*.

Mr. DILLON, French Consul at San Francisco, has been named Consul-General at Port-au-Prince.

A Paris letter asserts that he has instructions to intimate that France will not permit SOULOUQUE to invade the Dominicans.

Nothing is yet definitely known of the form which the Russian Government proposes to contract.

The Emperor ALEXANDER had arrived at Riga.

A deplorable duel had been fought at Valencia, Spain, between the Vice-Consul of England and an officer of the Staff. The former was run through the body with a small sword, and little hope remained of saving his life. The officer was likewise wounded, but slightly.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, of the 11th inst., has the following: "We were quite justified in expressing a hope that the difference between Spain and Mexico will not be so serious as was supposed. We learn, already, by letters from Mexico, that General ALMONTE has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic at the Court of Spain. There can be no doubt that the presence of this personage at Madrid will powerfully contribute to smooth the difficulties that have arisen between the two countries."

The silk harvest in Italy is a complete failure, but the cereal crops are very abundant.

The *Brussels Gazette* asserts that Austria intends to recall her *Chargé d'affaires* from Turin, on account of a new note said to have been addressed by Count CAVOUR to the Court of St. Petersburg, and containing complaints against Austria, on account of the attitude she has assumed with regard to Sardinia.

Correspondence from Turin represents the Mazzinian party as agitating very actively with a view of compromising Piedmont. The clerical party have beaten the liberals in the Parliamentary elections at Ghent. At Tournai, also, the same party has triumphed.

Letters from Odessa state that M. DE BOURQUENEY is named Minister of Russia at Constantinople, and M. OUBRIOFF at Athens.

A letter from Constantinople, of June 7, states that the difference between England and Persia are likely to be settled by the intervention of the Porte. Two conferences have already been held. Lord STRATFORD confirms the offer.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The Dismissal of Mr. Crampton to Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Friday, June 13.

The Earl of DERBY begged to ask whether the Government within the last few days had received any official communication from the Government of the United States of the dismissal, by the President, of Mr. CRAMPTON, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, and to withdraw their exequatur from those of the British Consuls. If the Government had received such communication, he wished to know if they would object to lay it without delay on the tables of the two Houses of Parliament; and he also des

The Campaign and General American Opinion.

Special Despatch Received on Mar. 11th.

Washington, Wednesday, March 11th.

We can see it We Dallas, Texas, March 11th.

We can see it We Dallas, Texas, March 11th.

We can see it We Dallas, Texas

RELIGIOUS NOTICES

AMUSEMENTS

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM

BROADWAY THEATRE

BURTON'S THEATRE

NIBLO'S GARDEN

PALMO'S OPERA HOUSE

The Daily Tribune.
Wednesday, June 25 1856

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Tribune.

FROM WASHINGTON.

XXXIVth CONGRESS.—1st Session.

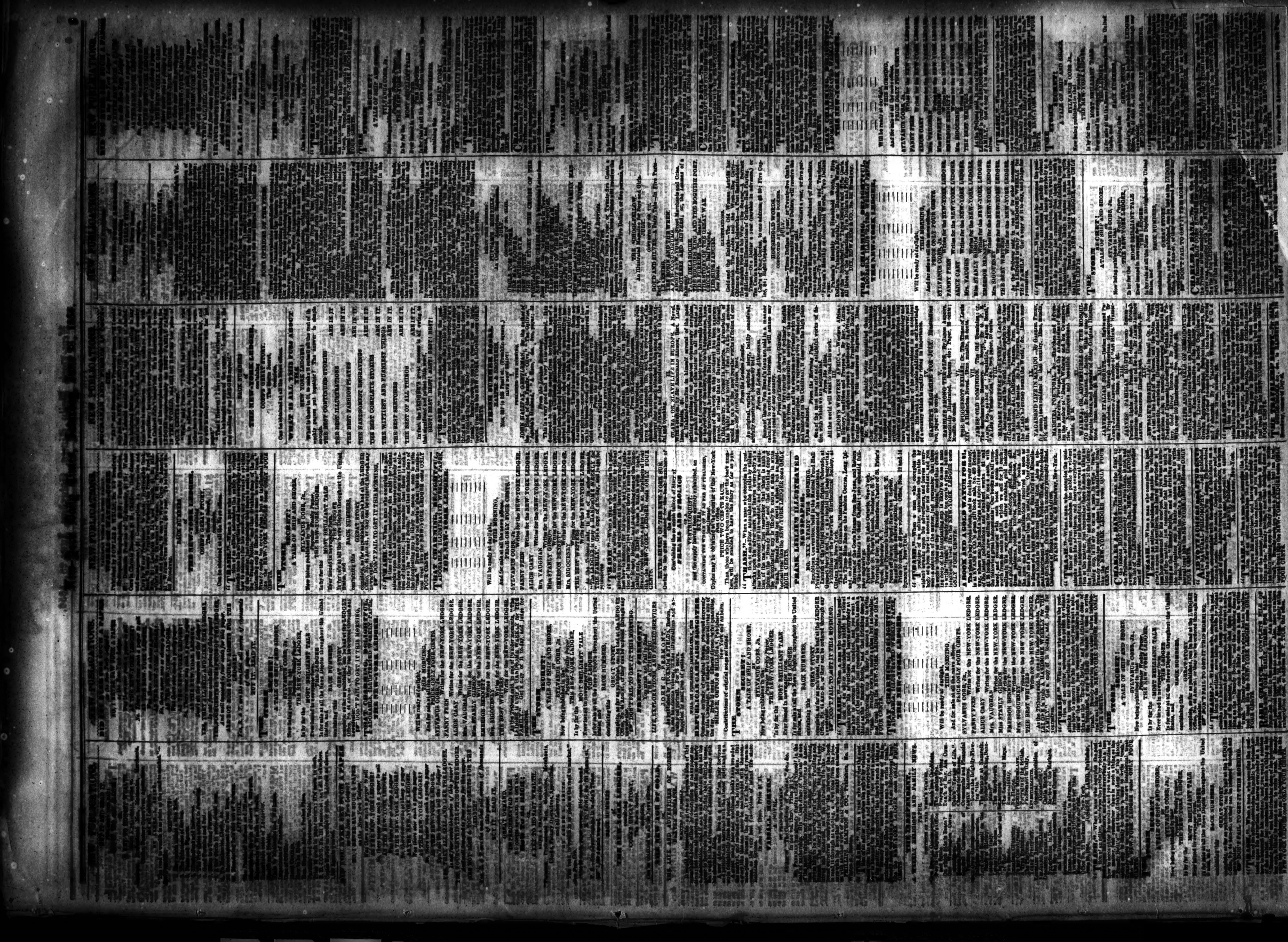
SENATE.....WEDNESDAY, June 25.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW-YORK CITY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TIMES FOR EUROPE.



MEDICAL.

WANTED.

FOR SALE.

TO LET.

BOARDING.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BUSINESS AND CARRIAGES.

PRINTING.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

COAL.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS

HOTELS.

FIREWORKS.

BOUNTY LANDS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

SEEDS AND FERTILIZING POWDERS

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, June 25, 1854.

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, June 29, 1856.